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cents for each subsequent insertion.
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tisers.

Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED, JUNE 12, 1758.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1859.

Volume 101.

Children's Corner.

THE GREAT WEST.
(No. 6.)

CAPT. RUSSELL'S WATCHWORD—ILL TRY.

(Continued.)

YEARS passed on, and Theodore Russell, the delicate child, became a stout, active boy. Then the magic of that little word TRY, many a victory was gained over the obstacles that impeded his progress in procuring a support for his widowed mother.

At last, with her consent, Theodore went to see his master. "I will listen, while he is telling his own story—"

"There it stood right before me, the house of my childhood! The spreading elms dropped their branches over the roof, and rose bushes, laden with fragrance and beauty, were climbing the chamber windows. With what a golden radiance the sunset beams lighted up leaves and branches, and how lovingly they lingered on the glass plate windows, as if they were the eyes of the glories above. I looked but a moment before I saw a gentle loving face at the window. Then the mother welcomed her long-absent child."

I cannot speak of our meeting. Oh, if such an overflow of happiness can be experienced in this world when meeting our loved ones, what must be the bliss of an eternal re-union in Heaven!"

"Oh," exclaimed Nellie, clapping her hands with delight, when she saw the money, "how mother can have a new dress, for she does need one so much. And I can have a bonnet trimmed with pink, and I'll have a flower on one side, just like Susie Jones."

"I will seem as nothing compared with the satisfaction of that money!"

"I will do it. All the work of this world can be accomplished by the magic of these little words."

I saw Ralph Turner many times during the few weeks of my stay. There was a new light in his eye, a new principle in his heart, Ralph had become a Christian.

He was glad I was to hear you had become a Christian, and I was to him.

"I thought it was so very simple."

People often puzzle themselves about faith, when if they were only looking at Jesus, they would be believing. Do you know a sweet little hymn beginning, "I gave my God to Thee?" I am so very fond of it. All day long my heart seems to be beating after Jesus. Oh what will it be to be in Heaven with the Lord!"

At another time she wrote to an absent friend:

"The absence of others seems to make more room in my heart for the Savior. There was no room for Him in the inn, where strangers were crowding together in a double, large, merry party; but there was plenty of room for Him in the house where only Mary and Martha and Lazarus lived."

It has been well said by her biographer, that the vigor of her understanding was only equalled by the freshness, the vividness, and refinement of her mind. Such was Adelaide, a vivacious, artless and simple, clothed with humility, and in all she wrote, in all that she said or did, her one aim was to manifest her gratitude and love to the precious Savior.

Ladies Repository.

Malvern, July 2, 1850.

My Dearest N.—How glad I was to hear you

say, you felt happy by looking more to Jesus.—

A—came to see me the other evening. She is

so very glad to have you here.

When alluding to her lonely position, without father, mother, brother or sister, she suddenly stopped and said, "But I tell the Savior all about it, and that always takes the weight off me."

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(Continued in our next.)

THE LITTLE PIN FINDER.

A little girl attended a juvenile Church Missionary Meeting in Yarmouth last year. She was very much interested in what she heard, and she determined to do something for the good cause. She formed a resolution to pick up a few pins and needles, and to earn the cost of the course of the year, she picked up 780, and sold them to her mother at the rate of thirty for a halfpenny. The result of her efforts was, that her father sent as his contribution to the meeting, this year, one shilling and one halfpenny, being the produce of pin-finding. Let other little girls learn an example here.—Church Juvenile Missionary Instructor.

Poetry.

MUSIC.

Tis not in the harp's soft melting tone,
That music and harmony dwell alone;
Tis not in the voice, so tender and clear,
That comes like an angel's strain o'er the ear;
They both are sweet, bœuf d'ale and hill
For me there's as beautiful music still.

I hear it in every murmuring breath
That moves the bells of the purple's heath;
In the watch dog's bark, in the shepherd's song,
In the rustic's laugh, as it echoes along;
In the whining sound of the wild bird's wing—
There's music, there's music in everything.

There's music in the first love's sigh,
That answers the glance of the melting eye,
And waits it home to the lover's heart,
And bids his ills fears depart,
And raises the trembling blush in the cheek,
And says far more words can speak.

There's music, too, in the evening breeze
When it shakes the blossoms from the trees,
And waits them in the moonlit heaven,
Like fairy barks from their anchors driven;
And they through the clear and cloudless night,
Float in a waveless sea of light.

There's music, too, when the winds are high,
And the clouds are sailing through the sky;
When ocean foams and lashes the shore,
When the lightning's flash and the thunders roar;
Yes, 'en in the tempest's jubilee.

There's music, and grandeur, and beauty for me,
There's music, sweet music, where insects play,
When they burst into life and the light of day;
And shake such sounds from their shining wings;
As wind makes in murmuring o'er harp strings;

In the song of the birds, in the rippling streams;
Oh! these are such sounds as we hear in our
dreams.

There's music, unheard, that is only felt,
In the bosom where passionate feelings have
dwelt;

Where the purest and warmest of thoughts have
blent;

To tune the heart like an instrument;
From whose chords as time hath o'er them flown,
His wing hath but wakened a tender tone.

There's music most blest in the house of prayer,
Aye, the sweetest and loveliest of music is there;
When innocent voices together blend,
And their mingled tones above ascend;

There's the holiest music given
From the heart's warm altar up to Heaven.

WHAT shall perish? In their courses
Stars must fall, and earth decay,
And old ocean's mightiest forces
Like a bubble fleet away.

All shall perish, but their Maker;
While the soul that trusts his grace,
Of his strength shall be partaker,
And in heaven behold his face.

PEAS FOR EARLY USE.—A writer says: "Plow
and hoe out a furrow eight inches deep, and
sow peas and cover with fine manure and earth
level. The seed will not rot nor be scratched
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SATURDAY, EVENING, MAY 21, 1859.

—now the argument of the world—not

My, though especially of kings, or (as the Austrian manifesto styles them) "things that be," as the rulers of the world. And it must be from some other cause than the near approach of universal peace, that the date of the present year should be so signalized, as to become the epoch of almost universal war. In the four quarters of the globe, (we mean this little planet, called the Earth,) the pitiless work of mutual slaughter, as begun and as contemplated, may be said to be the order of the day.

The contrast between the two leading belligers, Austria and France, in the language and sentiments expressed, is very remarkable, as showing the different ages of the world to which they respectively belong. The manifesto of one speaks as ruling by right divine, immediately from above the earth. And it is, "my crown," "my subjects," and "my army." While the proclamation of the other acknowledges an intermediate basis of government. It is made at least half of the elective principle. It would give to the Italian people the choice of the more powerful nations, may be dissolved in an instant; as with all their counsels for the establishment of truth, (if they have any,) and with all their zeal for the suppression of error, (of which there may be enough,) there are strong reasons to expect, that the fate of "a house divided against itself," (not of truth,) will be so much at stake, as to involve at last every kind of government, in that quarter, in the conflict already commenced in Italy.

Assuming that Africa is in no better condition, and it can hardly be in a worse, however bright and barbous; it would be some relief, if the continent of America was an exception, in its entire length and breadth, from the calamities of war. But it is not. In South America, and in the southern part of North America, peace is as rare a thing to be found, as war has hitherto been in our more northern latitude. And, at present, the republics on this continent, except the dear land of our American Union, have caught the pestilence of the times, and are bursting with this fever of the heart, as an inward torment, and seeking to cool their disordered affection for what is good, by the total destruction of what they have been persuaded, or have persuaded themselves, is evil—to destroy the lives of others, on any other supposition, would seem to be too monstrous a sin to become.

There may be room here for reflection. And unless we take a too favorable view of the world in this respect, all this hostility among the various inhabitants of the globe, arises not from any inherent defect in the nature of the species, or any positively disturbing element in the constitution of the races—but from the perversion, by some means and in some way, of the good faculties, with which all mankind are commonly endowed for good purposes. Throwing out of the question those who are compelled to serve as soldiers, and who follow their calling merely as a trade which they cannot relinquish if they would, as is generally the case in Europe, where the principal responsibility of war is always in the government; it is not possible that volunteers can be mustered into a service of this sort, without such a preparation of mind as to qualify them more or less for the performance of such duties.

Whether true or not, it is not necessary to resort to such a solution of this mystery, as would lead us to suppose that these must be an innate principle of hostility, to account for facts of this sort, so often recounted in history. The principle of natural hostility is never to be relied upon. No; the appeal is made to moral aroused—it must be kept up till it degenerates into a settled disposition of hatred—and hatred can only be inflamed to the war standard, by the accumulation of such a load of abominable acts and intentions upon the head of the enemy, as to make them at least a seeming desolation. And it is only when a few people are thus prepared by events, (or by what they believe to be events,) of this description, that they are ready to cry, "havoc, and let loose the dogs of war." But a good people or a good government, invaded voluntarily by an army of despoilers, in a cause which they know or believe to be bad, and without any palliation, would be a phenomenon not easy to be found in history. "Thrice is he armed, who bath his quiver just."

If the constitutions of government were generally such, as to make the administration reflect the sentiments of the common mind, the rule of right and propriety for the individual, would be the rule to be followed by the government of the State or nation. There is no difference in fact, between the rulers, whether applied to individuals or to nations. And nations, in their relation to one another, are always subject to the same tests of character, as individuals associated together in the same community.

The peace of society is greatly promoted, as it will be admitted, by a more intimate union between those who agree, and a voluntary separation between those who differ. The world will be shocked, but not surprised, at the announcement of the death of the venerable Baron HUMBOLDT, which took place at his residence in Prussia, on the 6th inst. He was born in Berlin September 14, 1769. He was a great traveller and observer of natural sciences in botany, zoology, geology and geography, and his works which were published in Paris are rich in these matters, as well as statistics and ethnography. His journeys commenced in 1799, and he visited during his life different parts of Italy, France, Spain, Mexico, England, Russia, America and Siberia, and finally returned to Berlin and became his sovereign's intimate friend, was made State Counsellor, Diplomatist, &c.

By a paragraph in our paper last week, we announced the election of JAMES C. KNIGHT, as Mayor of Providence, and intended at that time to state that WILLIAM M. ROHMAN, Esq., who had filled the office for two years as acceptably, received the nomination, but positively declined. The *Journal* at the time, said:

"The withdrawal of Mr. Rohman from the office which he has filled with so great acceptance for two years, will be very generally regretted by his fellow citizens. He has discharged the difficult duties of his office with so much ability and fidelity, and with such unvarying courtesy, that he leaves the office with even more friends than he had when he entered upon it."

A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last by BENJAMIN MASTR, 2d, upon the body of MARY DUNN, an Irish woman, who was found in the water near Long Wharf. She was a woman who frequently partook of the "craze" and during the past winter was placed at the Asylum. The boy supposed she fell off the plate of the wharf while drunk, or jumped off with the intention of drowning herself, and rendered a verdict of "death by drowning."

We notice in the show-window of CUTTERELL & BRYER, an excellent likeness of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, which we believe is the only copy in the city for sale. This enterprising firm, since their removal into Thames street, have greatly enlarged their stock of Furniture, and added another branch to their business, by the manufacture of picture frames, the various designs of which, are ready to make at short notice.

THE Firemen's Convention, which was held on Monday evening last, nominated the following gentlemen for office:—

Chief Engineer—George Barroughs. Assistant—1st, William J. Swinburne; 2d, John Eldred; 3d, Benjamin H. Stevens; 4th, Benjamin W. Coit; 5th, John G. Weaver.

There will be no meeting in the Central Baptist Church to-morrow, the repairs not being completed. The usual services will be held in the chapel at 9 o'clock a. m., and at half-past 1 o'clock and half-past 7 o'clock p. m.

WILLIAMS will remove his News Depot from his old stand to No. 190 Thames street, for a short time, to enable him to "clean house." See advertisement.

THE Newport Artillery, Col. TURPIN, will review Monday afternoon next to street drill in full uniform.

ADVISOR to March 29, from the African Squadron, report U. S. sub Numinous, Com. D. B. Morris, sailed from Porto Praya for home and Europe.

A new Moving Machine, which is considered to possess many advantages over those now in use, is advertised in our columns to-day.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS!

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AN UNPALENTED REMEDY

FOR

DYSPEPSIA, OR INDIGESTION,

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ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,

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ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,

DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,

DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,

DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM.

Water Brash, Oppression after Eating.

Water Brash, Oppression after Eating.

Water Brash, Oppression after Eating.

JAUNDICE,

JAUNDICE,

JAUNDICE,

SICK HEADACHE, Loss of Appetite,

SICK HEADACHE, Loss of Appetite,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

FEVER AND AGUE,

FEVER AND AGUE,

FEVER AND AGUE,

NEURALGIA,

NEURALGIA,

NEURALGIA,

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS,

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS,

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

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&c. &c. &c. &c.

AND CO.

all Diseases having their Origin in

IMPERFECT DIGESTION.

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IMPERFECT DIGESTION.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS!

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS!

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS!

AND PREPARED BY

S. W. FOWLE & CO.,

18 Tremont Street, Boston,

And are Sold

By their Agents, and by Druggists and Dealers in Medi-

cine, both in City and County,

EVERWHERE,

EVERWHERE,

EVERWHERE.

For sale by HAZARD & CASWELL, and

R. J. TAYLOR, Newport, J. BALCH & SON, Provi-

ence and by Dealers everywhere.

April 9

OLD COLONY AND FALL RIVER RAILROAD

THE ARRANGEMENT—On and after Monday,

May 1, 1854, Passengers Transient daily (Sunday excepted)

as follows:

Leave Fall River for Boston at 7:30 A. M. 3:30 P. M.

Leave Boston for Fall River, 7:30 A. M. 2:30 P. M.

Leave Fall River for Providence at 8:30 A. M. 3:30 P. M.

Leave Providence for Fall River, 8:30 A. M. 4:30 P. M.

Leave Fall River for New Bedford, 11:30 A. M. 5:30 P. M.

Leave New Bedford for Fall River, 12:30 P. M. 6:30 P. M.

Leave Fall River for Providence, 1:30 P. M. 7:30 P. M.

Leave Providence for Fall River, 2:30 P. M. 8:30 P. M.

Leave Fall River for New Bedford, 3:30 P. M. 9:30 P. M.

Leave New Bedford for Fall River, 4:30 P. M. 10:30 P. M.

Leave Fall River for Providence, 5:30 P. M. 11:30 P. M.

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